

"My Four Years in Germany"---By Ambassador James Watson Gerard

WAR SHOWED EXTENT U. S. DEPENDENCE ON TEUTON TRADE

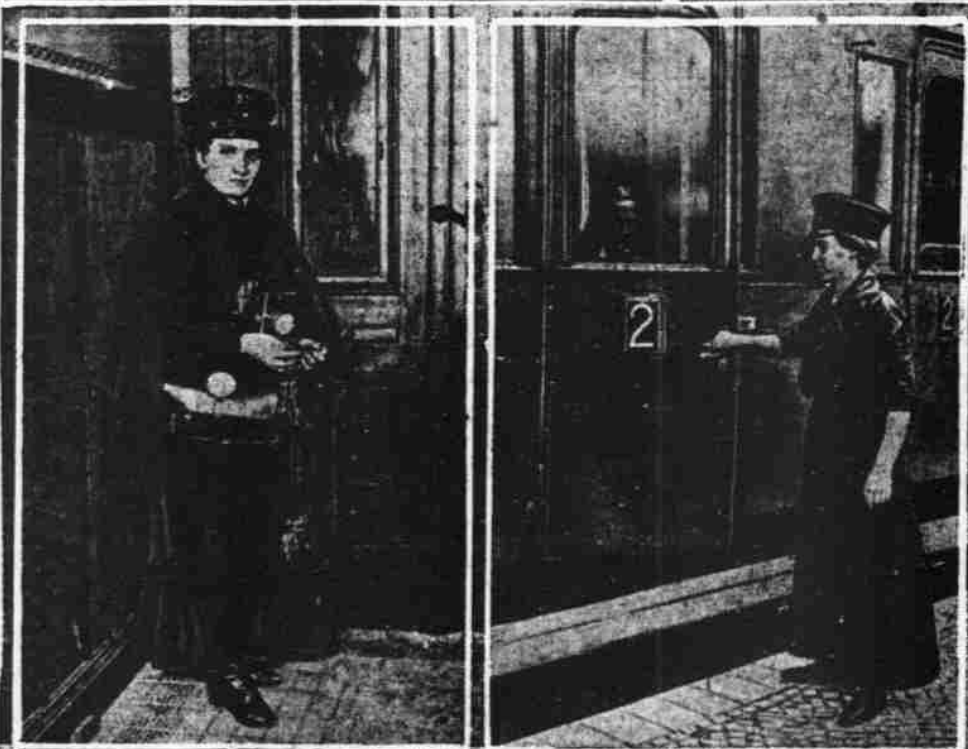
Dye Industry and Other Manufacturing Businesses Upset by Hostilities—Commercial Rivalry One of Causes.

By JAMES W. GERARD.
American Ambassador to Germany, July 28, 1913, to February 1, 1917.
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Ambassador Gerard, who, during the four years preceding the declaration of war, was in Berlin and in constant touch with German affairs, has written a vivid story of his experiences. The story The Washington Times will publish in daily installments, of which the following is the thirty-fourth. No document of diplomacy was ever more vital or more interesting.

Nothing surprised me more as the war developed than the discovery of the great variety and amount of goods exported from Germany to the United States.

Goods sent from the United States to Germany are mainly prime materials—approximately \$160,000,000 a year of cotton, \$75,000,000 of copper, \$15,000,000 of wheat, \$20,000,000 of animal fat, \$10,000,000 of mineral oil, and a large amount of vegetable oil. Of course, the amount of wheat is especially variable. Some manufactured goods from America also find their way to Germany to the extent, perhaps, of \$70,000,000 a year, comprising machinery, such as typewriters, and a miscellaneous line of machinery and manufactures. The principal exports from Germany to America consist of dyestuffs and chemical drugs, toys, underwear, surgical instruments, cutlery, stockings, knit goods, etc., and a raw material called potash, also known as kali. The last is a mineral found nowhere in the world except in Germany and in a few places in Austria. Potash is essential to the manufacture of many fertilizers, fertilizer being composed, as a rule, of potash, phosphates, and nitrates. The nitrates in past years have been exported to all countries from Chili. Phosphate rock is mined in South Carolina and Florida and several other places in the world.

Ingredients of Explosives.
Curiously enough, both nitrates and potash are essential ingredients also of explosives used in war. Since the war the German supply from Chili was cut off, but the Germans, following a system used in Norway for many years before the war, established great electrical plants for the extraction of nitrate from the atmosphere. Since the war American agriculture has suffered for want of potash and German agriculture has suffered for



—PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL—

As more and more men were called to the front to fight, women were employed in unusual work. They drive the postcarts, work with pick and shovel, are conductors on trams, and even are used as motormen. Banks and insurance companies were filled with women workers, who even invaded the sacred precincts of military and governmental offices.

want of phosphates; possibly of nitrates also, because I doubt whether sufficient nitrogen is extracted from the air in Germany to provide for more than the needs of the explosive industry.

The dyestuff industry had been developed to such a point in Germany that Germany supplied the whole world. In the first months of the war some enterprising Americans, headed by Herman Metz, chartered a boat called the Matanzas and sent it to Rotterdam, where it was loaded with a cargo of German dyestuff. The boat sailed under the American flag, and was not interfered with by the English. Later on the German department of the interior, at whose head was Delbruck, refused to allow dyestuffs to leave Germany except in exchange for cotton, and, finally the ex-

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port of dyestuffs from Germany ceased and other countries were compelled to take up the question of manufacture. This state of affairs may lead to the establishment of the industry permanently in the United States, although that industry will require protection for some years, as undoubtedly Germany, in her desperate effort to regain a monopoly of this trade, will be ready to spend enormous sums in order to undersell the American manufacturers and drive them out of business.

Many Negotiations.
The commercial submarines Deutschland and Bremen were to a great extent built with money furnished by the dyestuff manufacturers, who hoped by sending dyestuffs in this way to America that they could prevent the development of the industry there. I had many negotiations with the foreign office with reference to this question of dyestuffs.

The export of toys from Germany to the United States forms a large item in the bill which we pay annually to Germany. Many of these toys are manufactured by the people in their own homes in the picturesque district known as the Black Forest. Of course, the war cut off, after a time, the export of toys from Germany, and the American child, having in the meantime learned to be satisfied with some other article, his little brother will demand this very article next Christmas, and thus, after the war, Germany will find that much of this trade has been permanently lost.

Just as the textile trade of the United States was dependent upon the German dyestuffs for color, so the sugar beet growers of America were dependent upon Germany for their seed. I succeeded, with the able assistance of the consul at Magdeburg and Mr. Winslow, of my staff, in getting shipments of beet seed out of Germany. I have heard since that these industries, too, are being developed in America, and seed is obtained from other countries, such as Russia.

Struggle Over Cyanide Supply.
Another commodity upon which a great industry in the United States and Mexico depends is cyanide. The discovery of the cyanide process of treating gold and silver ores permitted the exploitation of many mines which could not be worked under the older methods. At the beginning of the war there was a small manufacture of cyanide owned by Germans at Perth Amboy and Niagara Falls, but most of the cyanide used was imported from Germany. The American-German companies and the companies manufacturing in Germany and in England all operated under the same patents, the English and German companies having working agreements as to the distribution of business throughout the world.

The German vice chancellor and head of the department of the interior, Delbruck, put an export prohibition on cyanide early in the war and most pigheadedly and obstinately claimed that cyanide was manufactured nowhere but in Germany. Therefore, he said, if he allowed cyanide to leave Germany for the United States or Mexico the English would capture it and would use it to work South African mines, thus adding to the stock of gold and power in war of the British empire.

Manufactured Near Glasgow.
It was a long time before the German manufacturers and I could convince this gentleman that cyanide sufficient to supply all the British mines was manufactured near Glasgow, Scotland. He then reluctantly gave a permit for the export of a thousand tons of cyanide, and its arrival in the United States permitted many mines there and in Mexico to continue operations and saved many persons from being thrown out of employment. When Delbruck finally gave a permit for the export of 4,000 tons more of cyanide the psychological moment had passed and we could not obtain through our State Department a pass from the British.

I am convinced that Delbruck made a great tactical mistake on behalf



In January, 1916, we had many visitors. Among them was the late Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, of the Ford peace party. I introduced Mrs. Boissevain to Zimmermann, who admired her extremely.

of the German government when he imposed this prohibition against export of goods to America. Many manufacturers of textiles, the users of dyestuffs, medicines, seeds and chemicals in all forms were clamoring for certain goods and chemicals from Germany. But it was the prohibition against export of the Germans which prevented their receiving these goods. If it had been the British blockade alone a cry might have arisen in the United States against this blockade, which might have materially changed the international situation. The Germans also refused permission for the export of potash from Germany. They hoped thereby to induce the United States to break the British blockade and offered cargoes of potash in exchange for cargoes of cotton or cargoes of foodstuffs. The Germans claimed that potash was used in the manufacture of munitions and that, therefore, in no event would they permit the export unless the potash was consigned to the American Government, with guarantees against its use except in the manufacture of fertilizer, this to be checked up by Germans appointed as inspectors.

Vital Records.

Births.

Fred A. E. and Jessie Kitchener, boy, John and Nellie H. Mistratta, boy, John W. and Bertha L. Schaefer, boy, C. Eugene and Ruth Doyla, girl, Lewis and Gertrude Harper, girl, Benjamin E. and Grace D. Greene, girl, Guy C. and Alice Irving, boy, Nicholas and Trema Chumas, boy, Cecil and Mary Queen, boy, Daniel and Beatrice Turner, girl.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas G. Thompson, 25, and Catherine A. Potbury, 25, both of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Charles S. Briggs.
Clyde Lomas, 21, of Washington, D. C., and Julia E. Macdonald, 21, of Catlett, Va. The Rev. Howard F. Downs.
Thomas P. Moyer, 22, and Doris Thomas, 21, both of Standardville, Va. The Rev. Howard F. Downs.
Charles C. Babin, 21, of Newport News, Va., and Lucy M. Groves, 24, of Herndon, Va. The Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson.
Carson W. Groves, 24, and Mary E. Clatterbuck, 22, both of Warrenton, Va. The Rev. Cornelius E. Abbott.
Leslie L. Combs, 21, and Rhoda Lohr, 21, both of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Samuel H. Greene.
Thomas Rodney Nelson, 21, and Frances Irene Scott, 21, both of Washington, D. C. The Rev. George A. Miller.
Robert Stanley, 24, and Lela Karnes, 21, both of Bedford City, Va. The Rev. Daniel H. Martin.
Fred W. Horstkotte, 21, of Spokane, Wash., and Esther L. Moore, 20, of Springfield, Mass. The Rev. William J. Brooks.
Thomas McDowell Rives, 24, U. S. A., of Norfolk, Va., and Eleanor Purcell Mullins, 21, of Alexandria, Va. The Rev. Randolph H. McKim.
Dan Le Ray Borden, 22, and Pauline Patterson Stone, 21, both of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Charles Wood.
F. Luther and Alma K. Richards, 18, both of Frederick, Md. The Rev. John H. Jeffries.
Charles E. Robinson, 20, and Lillian E. Mowray, 21, both of Petersburg, Va. The Rev. John E. Briggs.
Calvin J. Scourge, 23, and Ollie J. Anthony, 21, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. Martin J. Bush.
Otto McKoy Oliver, 24, of Prospect, Va., and Beesie May Mann, 19, of Farmville, Va. The Rev. H. B. Roach.
J. D. Williams, 23, and Clara L. Peyton, 21. The Rev. W. A. Jones.
E. Carter, 24, and Rose B. Jones, 21. The Rev. W. H. Jernagin.
E. Page, 24, and Lucy Adams, 21. The Rev. W. J. Howard.
E. Butler, 21, and Blanche E. Masterson, 21. The Rev. J. E. Roberts.
E. W. Thomas, 23, and Nettie Marshall, 21. The Rev. W. A. L. Morton.
E. Wright, 24, and Louise Wilkins, 18. The Rev. W. Williams.
T. George, 24, and Lottie B. Barber, 23. The Rev. H. Newman.

Deaths.

James Fitzpatrick, 55 yrs., 221 Mass. ave. ne. Byron P. Allabaud, 38 yrs., Walter Reed Hospital.
Milton Patterson, 63 yrs., 473 Pa. ave. nw. Mattie S. Kent, 70 yrs., Garfield Hos. Catherine Bishop, 77 yrs., 754 P st. ne. Emma I. Phillips, 44 yrs., Georgetown Hos. Joseph C. Johnson, 50 yrs., 1260 Wisconsin ave. nw.
Daniel Shields, 61 yrs., St. Elizabeth. Ruth M. Hovey, 3 mos., Children's Hos. Annie M. Washington, 12 yrs., St. Elizabeth. Ruth Barron, 20 yrs., Wash. Asy. Hos. Lucile Williams, 5 mos., 2201 Donaldson pl. D. C.

DEATHS

SCHOFIELD—On Thursday, October 18, 1917, at 10 a. m. LILLIE MARSHALL SCHOFIELD, wife of William H. Schofield. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Plaza apartment, Saturday, October 20, at 2 p. m.

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munition purposes from the burning of seaweed on the Pacific coast, from the brines in a lake in southern California and from a rock called alunite in Utah. Potash is also obtainable from Feldspar, but I do not know whether any plant has been established for its production from this rock. I recently heard of the arrival of some potash from a newly discovered field in Brazil, and there have been rumors of its discovery in Spain. I do not know how good this Spanish and Brazilian potash is, and I suppose the German potash syndicate will immediately endeavor to control these fields in order to hold the potash trade of the world in its grip.

It was a long time after the commencement of the war before England declared cotton a contraband. I think this was because of the fear of irritating the United States, but in the meantime Germany secured a great quantity of cotton, which, of course, was used or stored for the manufacture of powder. Since the cotton imports have been cut off the Germans assert that they are manufacturing a powder equally good by using wood pulp. Of course I have not been able to verify this absolutely.

U. S. Goods Kept Out of Germany.

Germany had endeavored before the war in every way to keep American goods out of German markets, and even the Prussian state railways are used, as I have shown in the article where I speak of the attempt to establish an oil monopoly in Germany, in order to discriminate against American mineral oils. This same method has been applied to other articles, such as food, which otherwise might be imported from America, and in some cases regulations as to the inspection of meat, etc., have proved more effective in keeping American goods out of the market than a prohibitive tariff.

The meat regulation is that each individual package of meat must be opened and inspected and, of course, made to sit up and bark no one desires it as an article of food thereafter. American apples were also discriminated against in the custom regulations of Germany. Now could I induce the German government to change the tariff on canned salmon, an article which would prove a welcome addition to the German diet. The German workingman, undoubtedly the most exploited and fooled

workingman in the world, is compelled not only to work for low wages and long hours, but to purchase his food at rates fixed by the German tariff made for the benefit of the Prussian Junkers and landholders.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

GIVE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING ANNUAL BATH

When the Senators now out of the city for a short vacation, return to their offices before Congress convenes, they will find a welcome, white-painted polished Senate office building smiling a welcome to them, as the result of the annual bathing which it underwent today.

With one of the District's fire engines pumping from the corner, four firemen directed the cleansing streams at the smoky walls of the marble building. Windows were tightly closed to prevent the furniture within from receiving a bath also. The work of cleaning the huge building will take the better part of two days. Three squares of walls are to be changed from battleship gray to crystal white.

TRAINS UNDER GUARD RUN IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19.—For the first time in twenty-four days, trains were running into Argentina today, marking the government's successful step in combating the general strike. All those in operation today were under strong military guard. Even if the present paralysis of business on account of the strike is ameliorated, leaders predict another similar movement about the first of the year.

TO GIVE "SUNSHINE DANCES."

Beginning with a Halloween party November 1 at the Fort Myer Hospital, a series of weekly "sunshine days" will be held at the military and naval hospitals in the District under direction of Mrs. Leland C. Stearns, and Mrs. Everett S. Brown, of the Church Hospitality committee of the District War Service Commission.

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